

Automatic topology identification of weak low voltage networks and load management strategies for micro-mobility applications

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Knowledge for Tomorrow



Babak Ravanbach

Renewable Energy Scientist

+ Engineer, Designer, Manager, Lecturer

Education

MS, Renewable Energy

Oldenburg University

BS, Electrical Engineering

University of California, San Diego

Research

Household & Community E-Profiles

Smart Energy Management

Renewable Energy Mini-grids

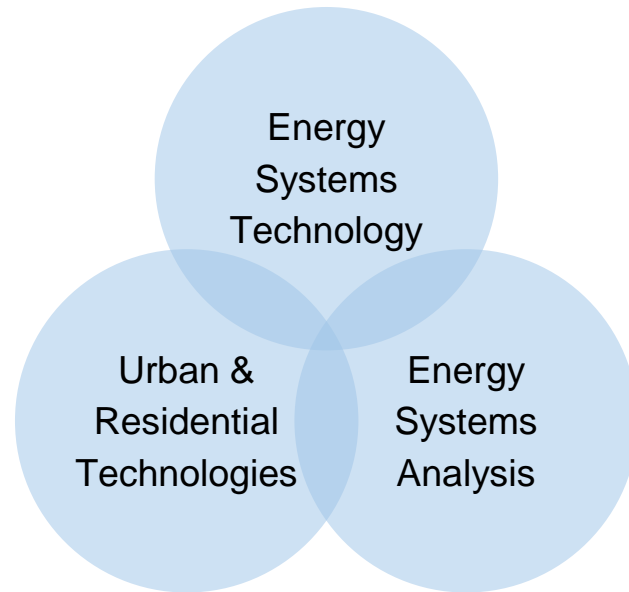


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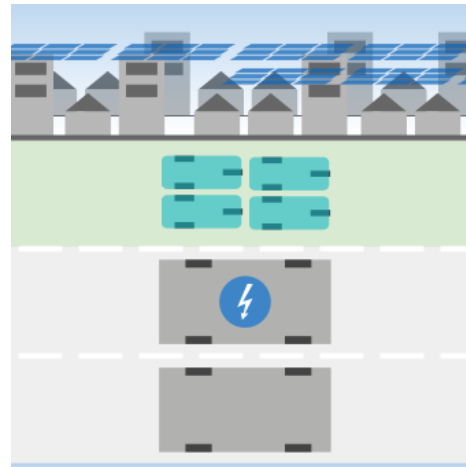
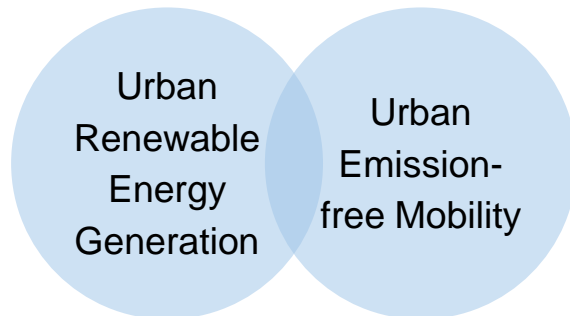
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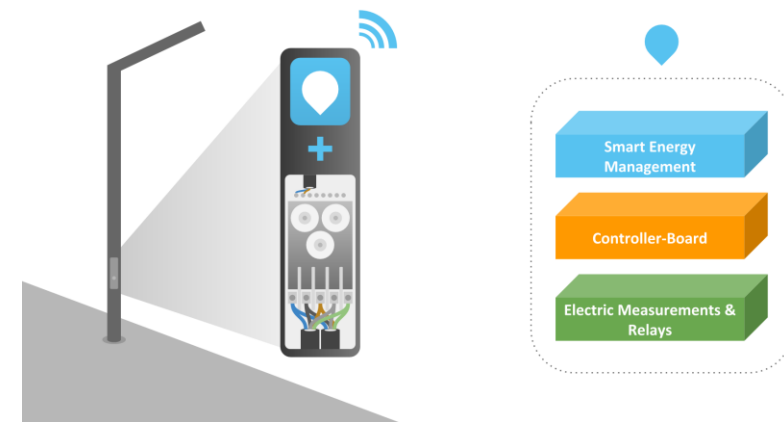
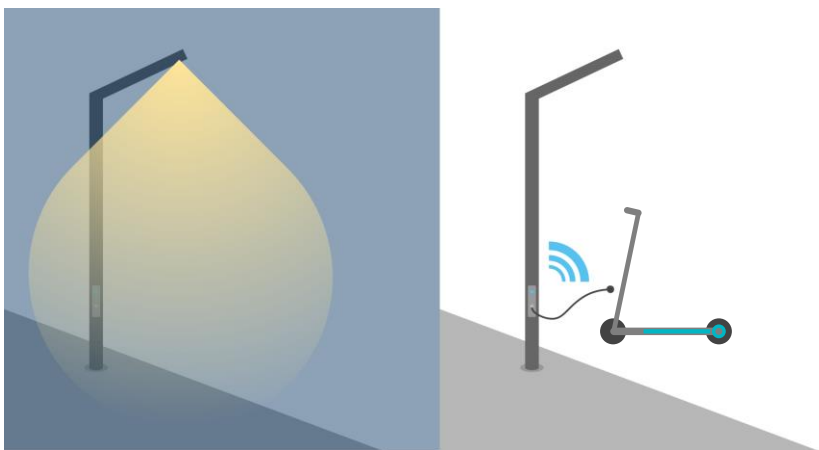
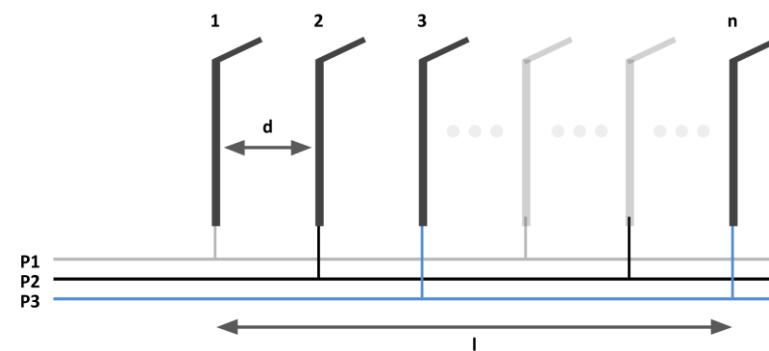
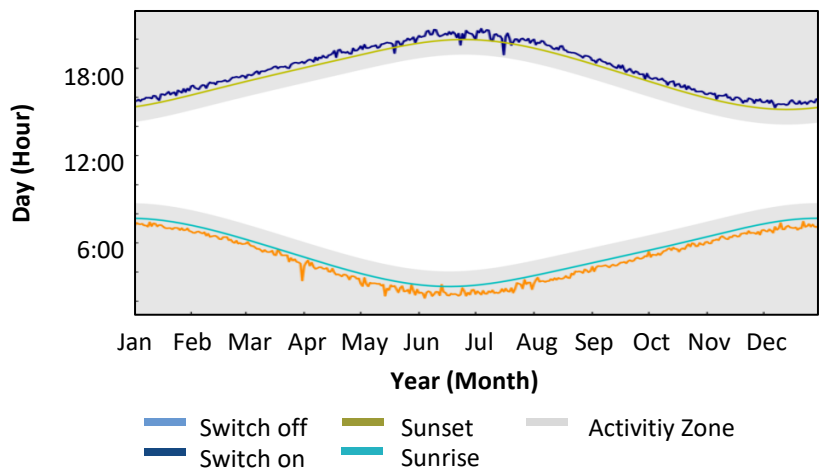


Motivation

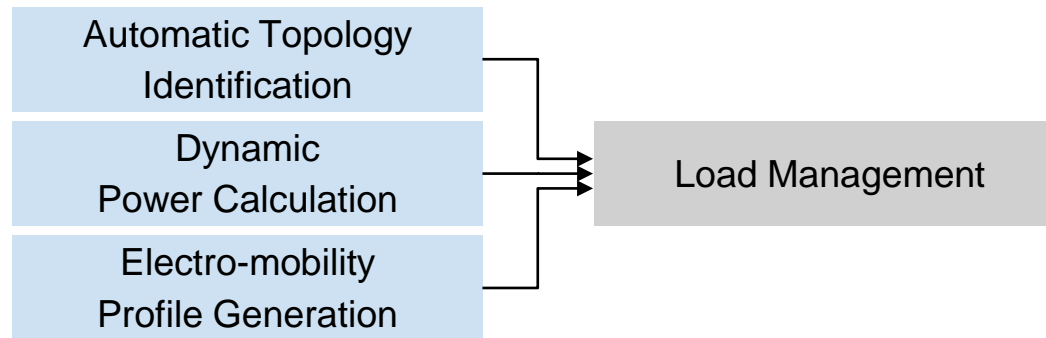
- Integration of sustainable e-mobility solutions in the urban infrastructure
- Managing a dynamic combination of generations and loads on an existing infrastructure that is designed based on a set of particular standards and specification to support its static original conditions.



Smart Poles



Load Management

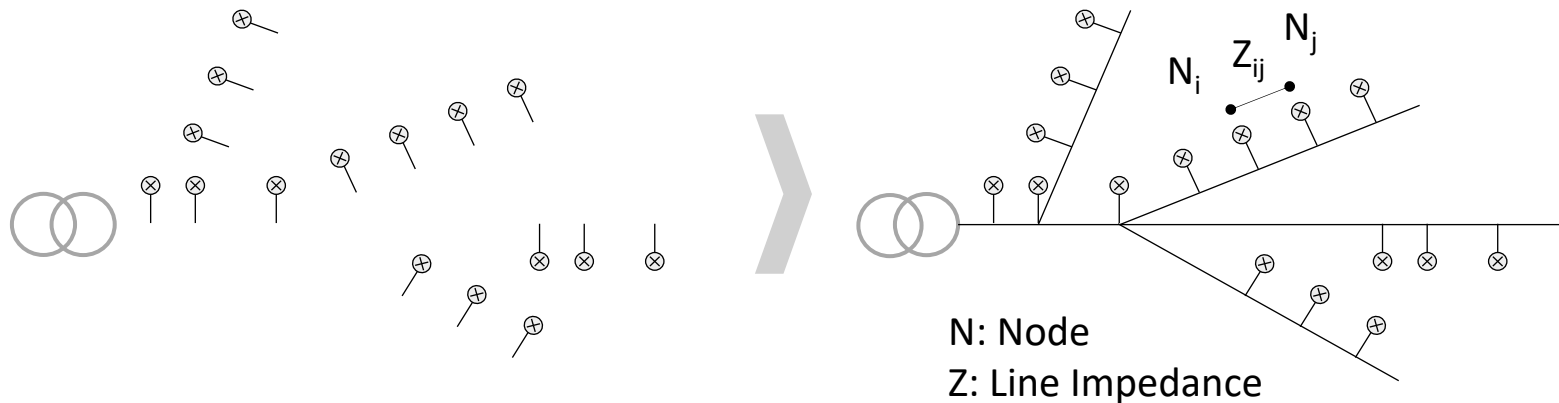


- The load forecast analyzes past load profiles and creates a prediction of the expected loads for the network.
- The optimized load flow ensures compliance with permissible tolerances and creates timetables for producers and consumers.
- The state estimation provides data for the assessment of the network status and enables the warning of potentially inadmissible behavior in the network.
- The network security calculation carried out before and during network faults, anticipates the failure of equipment and the effects of interferences in operation.

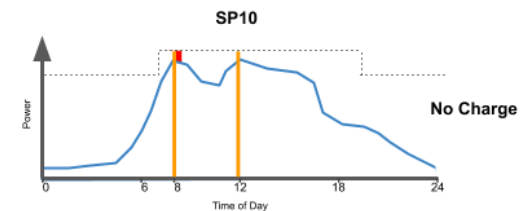
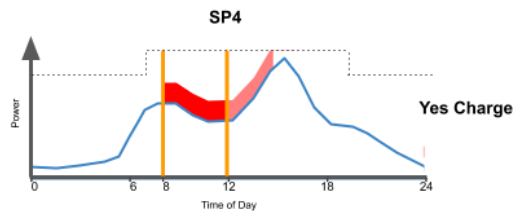
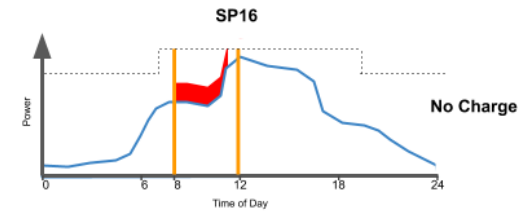
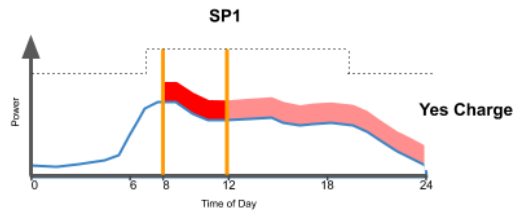
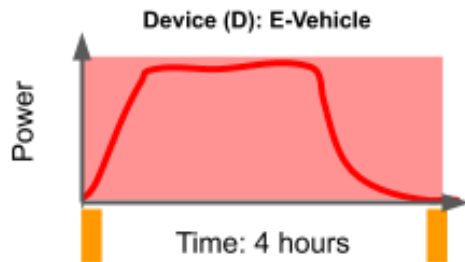
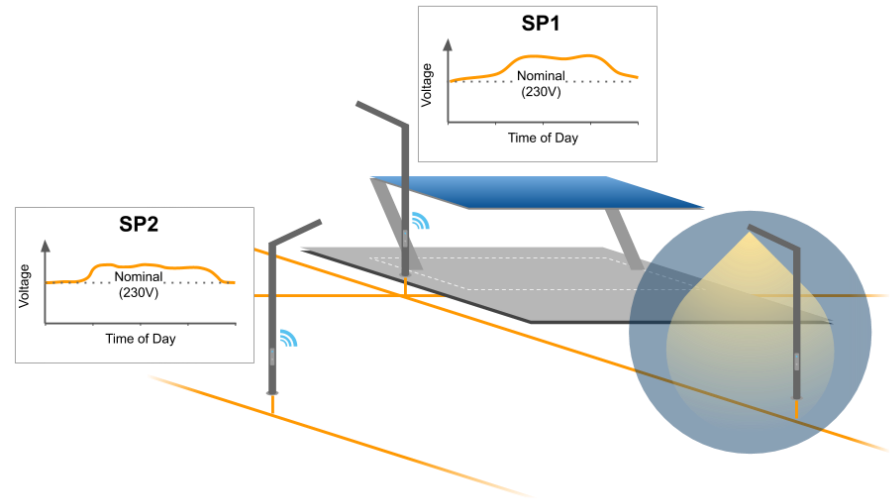
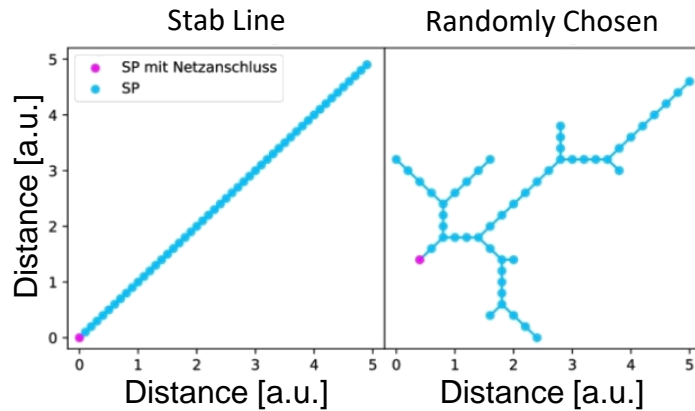


Automatic Topology Identification

- The information of the underlying network topology is essential for efficient integration and management of controllable loads (electro-mobility) in weak LV networks.
- A major challenge in topology identification is having access to accurate network data. The knowledge of topology and/or impedance matrix (representing node-to-node impedance of the network) is often unavailable in LV distribution networks.

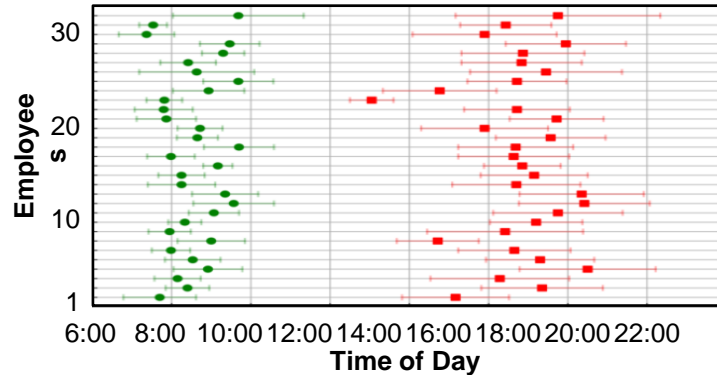


Dynamic Power Calculation

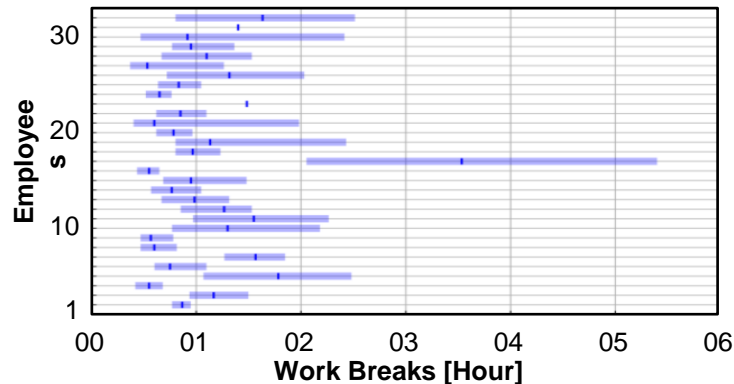


E-mobility Profile Generation

Employee In & Out Data



Work Breaks of Employees



Average Day Profile

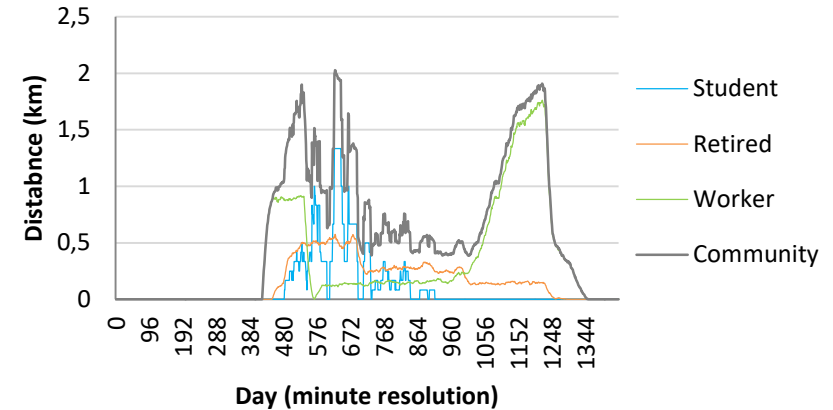


Table 1: Micro-mobility Application profile

E-scooter range	48 km [28]
E-scooter average speed	9.13 km/h [29]
E-scooter consumption	633 Wh/km [30]

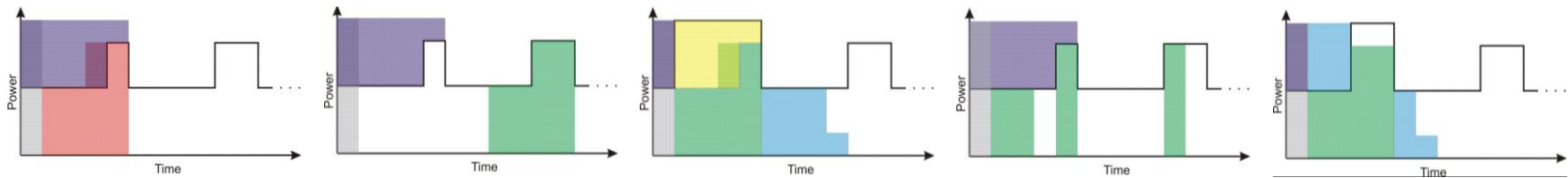
Table 2: Community profile

Community size/users	100 user (Oldenburg, Germany)
User types	Student, Worker, Retired
Community area/size	A round area of 5 km diameter
Points of interest	Grocery, Café, Shopping, University, Gathering, Hospital
Charging stations	4 (uniformly/equally-distance spread),



Development of Load Management Strategies

- The strategies are intended to operate low voltage distribution networks close to their physical and operational limits, which are the current rating of the cables and the voltage level for the safe operation of the applied load.
- Maximizing the **load acceptance rate (%)** and the **total delivered energy (MWh)** are identified as the two main parameters to be calculated, optimized and compared amongst strategies.



a) Immediate
Acceptance
(IA)

b) Time Based
Shift as Whole
(TSW)

c) Time Based
Shift &
Dispatching for
All Remaining
Loads (TSD)

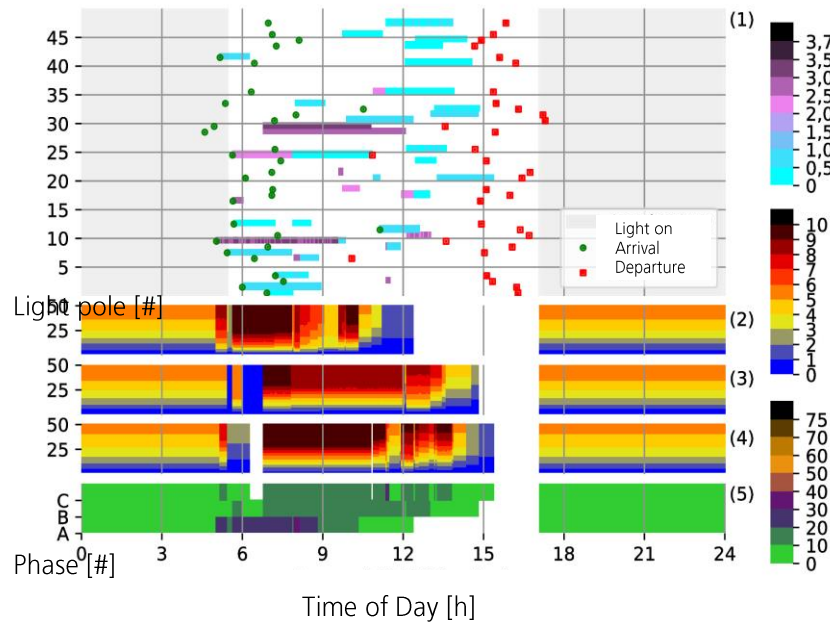
d) Time based
Shift and Split
(TSS)

e) Optimized
Split (OS)



Results

Results (Acceptance rate [%] & Delivered energy [MWh])



		Acceptance rate [%]			
		Stab line network		Random network	
		Work	Residence	Work	Residence
Power	IA	52,52	57,12	85,34	93,37
	TSW	79,41	75,4	98,85	99,87
	TSD	80,17	75,72	99,6	99,93
	TSS	80,2	75,54	98,9	99,88

		Delivered energy [MWh]			
		Stab line network		Random network	
		Work	Residence	Work	Residence
Voltage drop	IA	8,15	8,16	18,39	20,07
	TSW	13,93	10,59	22,16	22,08
	TSD	14,17	10,73	22,54	22,14
	TSS	14,28	10,76	22,18	22,11



Thank you!

Acknowledgment

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